

Hail! Motherland

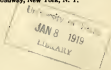


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THE INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

AIMS AND OBJECTS

1. To support the Home Rule movement in India.
2. To secure the power of self-determination for India through non-violent methods.
3. To strengthen and support all democratic institutions that aim at making the world freer for democracy.
4. To further all kinds of friendly intercourse between India and America.
5. To supply authentic information on the vital problems of modern India to the American people.

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1. Open to all adult men and women who sympathize with the objects of the League.
2. It is of three kinds:
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1. Deals with India's (India's) internal and external, political and economic conditions of the country.
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YOUNG INDIA

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Vol. I

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EDITORIAL NOTES AND NEWS

To Our Readers and Members

In the July number of our magazine we explained to our readers and members our financial position and appealed to them for help. Since then we have received some help, for which we thank the donors most heartily. One of these donations deserves special mention. Mr. D. S. V. Rao, our new counsellor, who came to this country as a self-paying student, has sent us a check for \$175, which we believe represented the whole of his earnings during the summer months. This is a unique contribution on the part of a young man who depends on his own efforts for his living and education. We are proud of Mr. Rao and we trust the noble example set by him will change and strengthen our other countrymen in the United States. As we said in our July number, it will be a shame if this small magazine has to be stopped for lack of financial support. We know that our countrymen will not allow that to happen, but we wish them to make us display in sending their donations. The magazine must continue to exist, as at present it is the only voice in the United States that speaks for India and India's cause. We are not aware of its shortcomings, but if present we are afraid we cannot do better.

Hindutva in U. S. A. and the New Draft Act

The new draft Act of the United States Government will cover a good many Hindutvas in this country. We hope the majority will not shrink from joining the army. In our last issue, we published a brief summary of a printed circular we received from the British Consulate at Chicago, containing a statement of the grounds on which exemption could be claimed by British subjects residing in this country, by applying to His Excellency, the British Ambassador at Washington. Those who are anxious to be exempted may apply, but we hope and wish that the majority will accept their willingness to serve. It is a most noble training they will get, under circumstances and conditions free from all humiliating and degrading restrictions and decorations. There is nothing like being a part of a democratic force, fighting for democracy, with equal chances of promotion and advancement regardless of color, creed and caste. Young Indians! Here is a chance for you which you should not miss.

Since we published a list of "Our Men With Uncle Sam," in the August number of Young India, we learn that many others have joined and some have already left for the front. The following are the additional names we have so far had:

Mr. Mohammod Ali Jinnah, "Over there" in U. S. A."
 Mr. Shor Bahadur, "Over there"
 Mr. B. M. Bhabha, Camp Upton
 Mr. J. N. Gopal, Camp Upton
 Mr. Yash Mohammod, "Over there"
 Mr. Bhagat Singh, Camp Lewis
 Mr. Kishor Singh, near Fort MacArthur

Mr. L. P. Varma, "Over there"
 Mr. Nagh Uddin, "Over there"
 Mr. Raji Nath, with the Canadian Army at Fort Edward

Man-Power, India and U. S. A.
 By the new draft law passed by the United States Congress, this country will be able to get a total man-power of about twenty two millions between the ages of from 18 to 45. This will undoubtedly enhance the progress of the Allies on the Western front and will help clear the conflict by a decisive victory. But just think what a tremendous force it would be if a similar law was passed in India, and every man between 18 and 45 years conscripted. India then would be able to register no less than thirty-five million men for the war.

India and the War

It is gratifying to note what an important and appreciable part India is playing in the war. She is helping the Allied cause with men and money, with labour and material, both as a manufacturer and a consumer. One of the foremost leaders of the movement for clean House Rules, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, a man universally respected as India by all classes, all religions, and all parties, is doing great work in pushing forward recruitment. In our last issue we published in full the text of the letter he had written to the Viceroy in connection with the proceedings of the Delhi War Conference. We are in full agreement with Mr. Gandhi, that it is the duty of the Indians to come out in large numbers to join the fighting ranks of the Allies. The most effective way to do it is to extend unconditional co-operation to the Government for war purposes, without relaxing our ef-

forts to get as much responsible participation as, under the present circumstances, we can. Let both things go hand in hand! We thereby gain the sympathy of the civilized world and that is an asset not to be thrown away. We also strengthen our claims on the British.

Our Friends in the House of Commons

Mr. Murray Macdonald and Commander Wedgwood are old friends of India. A most agreeable change has come over Sir John Simon, who is now a thorough and thorough supporter of Mr. Macdonald's scheme and who has nobly discovered that the Britishman after all is not the despotic tyrant he has so far thought him to be. Sir John Simon is the author of two books, one of which is called "Real India". The other book deals with the history of India. These books are full of valuable information on the Indians, and contain many errors and misstatements, which even an Indian school boy could detect. But a most useful indication of his ignorance of Indian history was made by Sir John the other day, in his speech in the House of Commons, when advocating the "Indian" right to leadership in India, he said that Tolstoy, the famous character of Akbar the Great, was a Brahmin by caste. It was perhaps only a slip. Sir John may have wanted to say that he was a Brahmin by faith.

Commander Wedgwood is reported to have caused some amusement by referring to the opinion of that "dangerous, dangerous Indian agitator, Lajpat Rai," on the reform scheme. It was a "brave" and humorous speech that he made in full endorsement of the principle of the Reform Scheme.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald did well in expounding the universally accepted view that democratic institutions were foreign to India. He pointed out how in ancient times, India had democratic institutions.

But the friends about whom we particularly want to speak on this occasion,

are, in Mr. Charles Roberts. Mr. Roberts was Under Secretary of State for India when the new India act was introduced and that the affairs of India were thereafter to be looked at from a different "angle of vision." We have always considered Mr. Roberts a true, sincere democrat. He formed one of the party that went out with Mr. Montagu to India, to formulate the reform scheme. The scheme has his wholehearted support and though only a few weeks member now, he is pouring the whole force of his mind and most persistent in pushing forward this scheme. We need not say that all Indians are watching his efforts with greatest appreciation.

The Irish and Labour members in the House of Commons have always been distinguished by their liberal attitude towards India. On this occasion, too, Mr. David McNair did not fail to point out how twenty years ago he had supported self-government for India. Other members also spoke in favour of the scheme.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain on the Reform

Mr. Austin Chamberlain is a Tory member of the War Cabinet. His administration of India, as Secretary of State, was not characterized by any marked signs of liberalism or anti-sympathy, though in some of his utterances in England he showed a little spirit. It was known that as a member of the War Cabinet, his influence might go against the proposed changes. This fact, however, has been removed or at any rate lessened by the speech he delivered in the House of Commons during the debate on the Indian Budget on August 6, 1918. Speaking of the oft repeated statement about the small number of the politically minded Indians, of which so much is made by the opponents of Indian reform, Mr. Chamberlain remarked, "Only a small proportion of the vast population of India took any active interest in political reforms at present, but although the proportion was small, the number

was considerable and was growing rapidly. The change which affected that section was not—for perhaps it was in the main—permeated more deeply every year and new ideas were more disseminated in places into which a few years ago no political ideas ever entered. That state of things could not be neglected. It made the problem more difficult. But if they did not wish to deal with it at all they were along they would be confronted, sooner or later, with a situation in which hope deferred, aspirations disappointed, pledges of extension unfulfilled, had created bitterness and discontent, which they might find it difficult to undo." We need not add that these statements are quite in line with the best spirit of British statesmanship and we have no hesitation in congratulating Mr. Chamberlain upon this timely statement.

Sir S. P. Sinha on the Reform Scheme

We are happy to note that Sir S. P. Sinha, the Indian representative on the Imperial War Cabinet, takes about the same view of the situation in India that we expressed in our leading article in the September issue of *Young India*. The following brief summary of a statement given by him to the Congress Press, we owe to the *Chronicle*. *Secretary of India*. This brief summary opens with a declaration that "it is not now a constitution which is wanted in India, but constabulary and prosperity." The rest of his statement we copy verbatim:

"However efficient the system of government may be, if it is not, it will be generally admitted that it is not a very good country. India has not been progressive for a long while past and is not progressive now. She stands a place in the Empire worthy of her glorious past, but presents a picture, and the past she has lost progress in this in the war. The industrial development of India is the most important need at the present time. The industrial revolution of prosperity it is evident to expect India to be completed and lived in full cooperation with the Empire. Literally millions in India are on the border of starvation and want and must be saved to remedy such a condition of things."

"What is wanted is a democratic government and on many occasions, who it should not work equally well in India as long as in other self-governing parts of the Empire. Division will be made, there may be difficulties and even disharmony in the government, but India is prepared to go through all that for the sake of a better and brighter future."

I have always believed that the goal of British rule in India has been to make India a country of democratic freedom. The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, which has given actual substance to India, in my view is in line with the main principles we are concerned in relating to us much for the immediate performance of the process in India and for the future.

"Speaking to an Indian, I think, of the scheme is correct and in its own terms, also with the discussion of some of its implications (which will be made clear, it will give substance to India."

Dr S. P. Sinha and Lieutenant-Governorship

We take the following from *The Leader*, Allahabad, July 14, 1918:

"The Englishman knows that a Lieutenant-Governorship is a thing which has been or is about to be appointed in India and in other parts of the Empire. This statement is at present looking in official correspondence and white-pinkish in, outside with all reserve, the Englishman is aware that an official statement will very shortly be made."

The London Outlook on Montagu Scheme

"In explaining his scheme Mr. Montagu referred to 'responsible government in India.' The term appears to us to be somewhat gratuitous for the reference is to a desideratum. For the present they represent responsibilities on revolving wheels. Certain elements of popular election are introduced, but mainly in the direction of purely local self-government. It would be more correct indeed to refer to them as extensions of municipal and rural rather than political government. In the higher councils native representation is to be increased, but always with the conditional thought upon about of the new privileges. If changes are to be made in our methods of electing

Indian affairs, and there is general agreement that there should be changes, the changes are surprisingly moderate considering the source from which they emanate. At the same time the fact may be kept in view that whatever legislative privileges are handed over to native agencies will tend to pass into the hands of a not too responsible community, and that majority steadily drawn from an exclusive and uneducated class. The great masses of the Indian people are not eligible for nor interested in any form of self-government."

Mohammedan Attitude Towards Home Rule

This will be more intelligible to our American friends than by a letter addressed by the President of the Central Islamic Society and Secretary of the London Muslim League to the Editor of *The Morning Post*, from which we take the following extract:

"The late Sir Saad Ahmad stated a very useful passage in discussing the Muslim press in India, but we should not forget that he belonged to a past generation and now his time has been moved rapidly forward, and Indian Mohammedans have taken their full share in the responsibilities of India. They are now actively linked with their Hindu brethren in questions for India as a whole in the British Empire and in her own affairs, and the Mohammedan must not think himself at the great struggle for the right of self-determination of all nations, great and small, which has now in England manifested itself within the Mohammedan community as regards India's political constitution, merely as a bystander who may make any remarks for the Mohammedans of India has a problem with one view through the Muslim community and the other day our revered leader, Sir Saad Ahmad, Spoke Arabic and gave a public address in our community on the occasion of the link by the London Muslim League to the Indian representatives in the House of Commons and the House of Commons. If any further resolution of India is needed I would like your correspondence to the pages of the *Leader* the day, India's statement, the very discussion of the Indian situation in the Mohammedan work in India and public life."

Action Under the Deference of India Act

It appears that some satisfaction has been caused by the action taken by the

Chief Commissioner of Delhi against two prominent Home Rule at their city, Mr. Asaf Ali, Minister-at-Large, and Mahomedan young man of great ability and influence, and Pandit Nidhi Kari Sharma, a Hindu. On June 12, 1918, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi issued an order against these gentlemen, prohibiting them from addressing any public meeting in the Delhi province. The prohibition concerned acted in accordance with the order and refrained from addressing any public meeting, though they addressed a private meeting, not open to the public, on June 12th. Upon this, the Chief Commissioner ordered their arrest and issued a case against them. We make the following extract from Mr. Asaf Ali's statement in this connection:

"I have spoken and written in support of the principle for which humanity is being sold to death, and the day (1) of withdrawing it is a thing of blood. I have said it with nothing which could justify the charge of sedition against me. I have said it and then I am sure for my country and then for the Empire. But that I have said it in connection with India, purely the view expressed in Chief Commissioner's order. The fact that I addressed myself for the House of Commons for the defence of India, and appealed to the power for the defence of India, is, in my view, to be regarded as the public safety or the defence of British India."

The Stand of Mr. Ali's Mother

But what is most gratifying in connection with this incident is the stand taken by Mr. Asaf Ali's aged mother about her son's arrest. In an interview granted by her, she is reported to have stated emphatically, "that being old and infirm she could not take up the work but she had been forced to go, and she had no other son who could follow in his footsteps." She added "that her son was working for constitutional reforms and there was no sacrifice too great for that righteous cause. It was the first glorious day in her life to have given to the country her only son, the hope of her old age." Young Indians' watch these words and digest them carefully.

Revolutionary Activities

The President of the last Provincial Conference of Bengal, when speaking of the new spirit of freedom, and that it was the mission character and cooperative policy of the government which constituted the salvation of young India. As these things are now not allowed to meet, talk and work, they were obliged to find an outlet for their constructive temperament. The result was chattering and dissent, which was further exaggerated, added into the afternoon. It then led the youths of the country to political activity.

During the last two years there have taken place 60 examinations in one province alone. And it seems the number is gradually increasing. From May 3, 1918, to June 12, 1918, there have been several armed conflicts between the police and the revolutionaries and eight casualties have been reported. Below we give a summary of these conflicts:

The first outbreak occurred in broad daylight in Dacca, on May 16th, when Detective-Inspector Hossain Mirza and some police men captured a house inhabited by political dissidents. There was a struggle in which the Sir-Inspector was shot dead and one man was injured.

The second outrage took place on the evening of May 18th at Kanchanjuram railway station, when two constables tried to search a bundle carried by an awarrah. The latter refused and eventually fired at a constable, who died in the first hour of the following day. The constable made good his escape.

On the 20th of May there were three serious affairs, of which that at Chupra in Pabna district was important. His death was reported. Two months later occurred one of whom was wounded but a police bullet. The same day a house at Dacca was raided by a European police officer and some Indian police officers. The house-raiding and a third Constable were slightly injured. These men were arrested that very day. A political movement was reported in Calcutta, who attempted to kill a constable before he was captured.

The latest outrage occurred at Dacca on the 26th instant, when two constables and one British Constable were shot dead and an Inspector was severely wounded. At the approach of the police two constables killed with pistols and one died on the spot.

police, who rushed with their revolvers. Two youngsters were shot dead, while on the side of the police a Constable's hat and coat were found, but no weapons were recovered.

In the course of these operations the police have been fired on four times and attached interview with dangerous weapons while making arrests on two occasions with total casualties of three killed and three wounded. On the other side two persons have been killed and one wounded. After several successful raids and arrests, a number of communists and revolutionaries have been arrested and several weapons have been recovered.

A Lady Home Ruler

The ladies of Bombay Presidency are taking keen interest in politics, especially in the Home Rule movement, which is illustrated by the fact that Mrs. Anandabai Chaudhary of Ahmednagar, who is a staunch disciple of Mr. Gandhi, has organized no less than a dozen Home Rule Leagues in various places of Gujarat.

Home Rule Volunteer Corps

Bombay City has set on foot an organization of Home Rule Volunteer Corps of 150 members who are actively engaged in organizing, keeping order and regulating public meetings and other activities of Home Rule Leagues in the city. The Volunteers are under going regular drill.

India's Mineral Resources

"For centuries and up to 1857, when British entered the market with its cheaper stores, obtained from the mines of Mexico, Greece, India alone supplied minerals to the world. The Rock-salt of the British provinces, the Coal in the regions of the (now late) East, the Iron obtained among the state-province in France, and several others on the possession of the present and neighboring of Europe, are from our mines. China got her silver from us. Our iron was held to be of superior quality and was much sought after by the foreign merchants. Indian steel was highly prized for its temper and found ready sale in the markets of Persia and England."—(The late Mr. G. V. Joshi, Poona, India.)

India was one of the foremost mining countries in the world. Today, with the exception of Tata Iron and Steel Works, there is no active metal industry in the country worth the name.

However, some progress has been and is being made in the growth of mineral production. In this connection *The Leader*, Ahmednagar, 1919.

"The exploitation of Indian mineral resources is progressing rapidly, but it has to be remembered that nearly all the capital used is imported for manufacturing and these are imported from the country in the form of foreign exchange, which is again used to pay more than 50 times what we give for the export of the same. In a recent year India exported about 114 millions of pounds (1,140 millions dollars) worth of iron minerals including coal, sulphur, limestone and asbestos, and imported about 260 millions (2,600 millions dollars) worth of metals and metal manufactures."

Unless and until our own men come forward to develop these resources for themselves, the tremendous drain resulting from the heavy importation of metals and metal manufactures will not cease.

A lead mine has recently been discovered by a Mohammedan merchant near Mandlay, Persia. We hope his efforts will meet with adequate success.

Tanaka's Secretary Free in England

Mr. W. W. Pearson, who was arrested and taken to Shanghai (China), has been ordered by His Majesty's Government to be deported from China to England. The charge against him was "that he acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and to the defence, peace and the security of His Majesty's Dominion." The pamphlet, "Five Years," written by Mr. Pearson, seems to be the basis of this order.

Passport Denied

Mr. and Mrs. Janyajulu, both (theosophists and co-workers of Mrs. Anne Besant), wanted to go to Australia to visit a relative and friend, who was not supposed to live long. While the Government of Australia

was quite willing to allow them to visit their country, the Government of India refused passport, notwithstanding the written declaration of his and Mrs. Janyajulu that they would not engage themselves in any political work. The Tribune, Lahore, while commenting on this, says: "Alas! alas, indeed, is the principle on which passports are given or refused to Indians."

Indian Aviators

We take the following from *The New York Evening Journal*:

Lieutenant Roy was one of a native aviator in California, who is now in England, where he was brought out. He was studying for the Indian Civil Service, in 1917 for which the Royal Air Force. He went to the front late in October and did his work until March when his machine was brought down by the enemy and he was rescued from capture in a damaged and unimpaired condition.

In May the British permitted him to return to do work as an aviator, although he was a free aviator but was not to be placed in the line flying. His aviatorship was not destroyed by the language of his commanding officer since the lieutenant was reported missing.

"He went up on patrol with three other flyers and they met four German airplanes. Two of them were shot in full and out of our own, which was the machine Roy was flying."

"From the time he came to the aviatorship his one aim in life was to shoot down German planes through his wonderful skill in aim and before he succeeded in bringing down three enemy machines, but the time he was here that is an exceptionally fine record. He was ordered by all the same and soldiers of the aviatorship."

"The lieutenant young officer was not a

member of the so-called 'fighting' staff of India. He was a fighter from which comes, as from liberty in the place of India, many thousands of recruits have recently been obtained for the Anglo-British army."

"Tada, London, has the following paragraph in its issue of August 2, 1918, about the death of Lieutenant Winkler:

"We deeply regret to learn of the death of Lieutenant Winkler, who was killed while flying in France. This excellent aviator, it is stated, was not only the best pilot among our officers in the 2nd Light Cavalry of his the 'Chickens' staff. He had to many known and well known by name into the Air Force. His exceptional power and his aptitude for aviatorship enabled him to master the most serious of things and to win the position of one of his officers." He belonged to a house born of Indian birth officers, and his mother and his family, though the father has been a British aviator, are the parents of his son."

The Late Sir Ratan Tata

We have been deeply pained to hear of the death of Sir Ratan Tata in England. The deceased was the head of the firm of Tata & Sons, who have done so much to advance the cause of industrial and of educational institutions in India. The deceased had full sympathy with the political aspirations of his countrymen and was always ready to help a good cause. His princely donation of 25,000 rupees on the occasion of the South African campaign in 1915 was very much appreciated by his countrymen. We offer our sincere sympathy to the members of the family.

CALCUTTA AND MADRAS RIOTS

The New York papers published the following on September 15, 1918. **QUILLED BY POLICE AND TROOPS—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED**

Seila, India, September 15 (via Montreal). (By A. P. J.)—Several persons were killed in Calcutta and Madras in riots in three cities during the last few days. The riots were quelled by the police and detachments of the British Dragoon Corps.

In Calcutta there were serious disturbances due to ill-feeling on the part of some sections of the Mohammedan population. High food prices caused in these disorders in Madras. Some looting accompanied the rioting in both cities.

INDIAN OPINION ON THE REFORM SCHEME

By LAJPAT RAI

A special session of the Indian National Congress, and also of the All-India Muslim League was held at Bombay, on September 1, 1934. A lengthy resolution was passed on the subject of the reform proposals, the text of which was evidently drafted by Congressmen. We are now entitled to assume that the country is practically united in its stand on the scheme. It seems that the various dispatches and public statements on the differences between the "moderates" and "extremists." Analyzing the various statements of opinion, recorded in the leaders of the two parties in the different parts of the country, we find a practical unanimity on all important points.

1. All are agreed, as we said in our last article, that the authors of the scheme have been actuated by honesty of purpose and sincerity of conviction. The Congress resolution also expresses "appreciation of the sincere attempt of the authors of the report to inaugurate a system of responsible government" and recognizes that some of the proposals constitute an advance on the present conditions.

2. All are equally agreed that the reform proposals are inadequate, particularly those relating to the Central Government.

3. The proposal to establish a Council of State of fifty members, one of which only twenty-one will be elected by the people in some direct or indirect way, rest to be determined by the Government, has been condemned by all the parties—the Bombay, the Madras and the Bengal conferences. Mrs. Banerji and Mr. Tuli. The Congress resolution also demands that there should be no Council of State, but if such Council was introduced, at least half of its members should be elected.

4. The proposals regarding the Executive Council of India, as contained in the report, are very vague. They are rather silent about its composition. No definite recommendation has been

made as to the strength of the Indian element therein. The Congress resolution urges that at least half of its members should be Indians.

5. As remarked above, almost every Indian politician, whether "moderate" or "extremist," has criticized the scheme as failing to give any kind of control to the people over the Government of India. The special correspondence of the *Christian Science Monitor*, from whose dispatch we have quoted elsewhere, also notes that complaint, and says that although in the region of local self-government and provincial government a "shadow" of responsible government has been devised "the Government of India, which should be shadow is not provided." The Congress resolution suggests that the provincial system of "reserved" and "transferred" subjects should also be applicable to the Government of India.

6. Thus as regards the Council of the Secretary of State in England, the country is almost unanimous in demanding its abolition, which is a logical sequence in our judgment, of the recommendation made by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford that the salary of the Secretary of State should be thrown on the British revenues.

7. We are further told, that intercommunal co-operation modifications are suggested in the constitution of the provincial governments.

We have not, as yet, come across a single expression of opinion by any responsible, independent Indian publicist who accepted the scheme in toto or rejected it altogether. In the light of the criticism to which the scheme has been subjected, and in view of the modifications proposed, people might well differ as to the question whether the proposals contained in the report did or did not fulfil the terms of the announcement of August 20, 1917, which promised a substantial step in the direction of responsible government.

8. The Congress resolution further

asks for a statutory guarantee that full responsible government be established within a period not exceeding fifteen years.

It has considerably pleased us to notice that the Congress has passed a resolution claiming equal rights of opinion regarding franchise. We notice that the educated women of India are now taking a lively part in the proceedings of the various political conferences of the country. In our last issue we gave extracts from the speech of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, which she delivered (not read) as President of the Madras Provincial Conference. The Indian papers to hand contain reports of other conferences and political meetings in which women took active part. At Allahabad the women of the Shikhs loudly lead the way. At the Andhra Conference in Madras a women delegate raised the question of votes for women, which evoked a heated discussion, at the end of which the resolution was adopted by majority of votes.

The All-India Muslim League have also adopted the same resolution in view agreed to in the Congress in voting regarding the reform proposals.

We have not, as yet, read anything to show that anyone belonging to any party in India has disapproved the scheme in toto. Even those who appear to be following the lead of the Speshulard faction, do not oppose the scheme. What they are fighting for, is the restoration of the right of their own states to vote for communal representation in the Indian Councils. This is a quite different form of opposition.

The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme apparently deals with other matters also, besides the constitution of the various Governments in India. For instance, the scheme provides that 33 per cent of the higher appointments in the Indian Civil Service be reserved for Indians and an increase of 14 per cent be made every year. The Congress passed a resolution to the effect that the proportion of Indians in the Civil Service should be 30 per cent at the start, and that the number of army

commissioners be far greater in the Indian being altogether inadequate, should be increased to at least 25 per cent, and later to 50 per cent.

The Congress further declared that the basis of Indian franchise should be decided by the House of Commons, instead of by commission, as proposed in the joint report of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, or, alternatively by a committee including two members elected by the Congress and the Muslim League.

Our readers will, we trust, agree with us that there is nothing "moderate" or "extremist" in any of these proposals or suggestions.

India has spoken with a kind of unanimity and force which is unique in its history. The British may well be proud of this fact, because, after all, they are the entitled to share the credit of it.

In the meantime, we are happy to note the firmness of tone and purpose exhibited by Mr. Montagu in his speeches before the House of Commons, at the National League Club and at Cambridge. Lack of space and want of funds only stand in our way, to present these speeches in full to our readers. As the National Labour Club Mr. Montagu is reported to have concluded his speech by the following remark:

"The thing which Lord Morley and his colleagues did and taught to the world, he (Mr. Montagu) was determined, however great the difficulty and however hard the opposition, to go on with, and whatever he might find him- self, and in whatever place he might be, to work all his power and all his credit, to bring India to the indispensable road to the final realization and participation of the glorious British connection with India—responsible complete self-government." The Indian are sure, Sir, Mr. Montagu. With such a captain at the head to support and strengthen us in our fight for a democratic form of government in our country, there can be no doubt of eventual victory. What is required is persistent, unswerving, unflinching effort.

born in Canada, Australia and South Africa.

Mr. Haskins is an accomplished writer. His words are not only a delight, but an education to anyone who reads them. His language is always full of lively humor and fresh imagination. And what is even more remarkable is that he does this in a terse, direct style. This book is a brilliant achievement even for Mr. Haskins, though, to place the style in proper theory and accompanied with too many literary and historical allusions, not only to be completely grasped by the ordinary reader, it is a fine piece of literature—a beautiful study of the history of the American mind. We recommend it strongly to all our readers, especially our own generation.

Chlorine and Iron Oxide, by E. F. Hensen.
George H. Moore Company, New York.
Dime, 15c.

Then there remains the Allied case against Turkey, and there is no denying the fact that the English has made out a strong case for the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, the policy of the Armenian movement is vivid and authentic. It has been

INDIA, THE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CENTRE OF ASIA

India has, according to recent reports, undertaken on one of the boldest hydro-electric projects of the world. Four years ago, the great hydro-electric power company of Tata & Sons completed a unique hydro-electric project at a distance of about eighty miles from the city of Bombay. Here they initiated the enormous natural rainfall, averaging between 200-250 inches, to supply Bombay the needed electric power.

In 1916 the Government of India approached Messrs. Tata & Sons and enquired whether electric power could be supplied by them to the Government for the manufacture of the much-needed electro-chemical products at this time.

As these industrial enterprises could not help the Government on account of their limited supply, they depleted their men all over the country in search of other possible sources.

They came across the Koyuk river valley and found that that was a good place. Thus they started "the Koyuk river valley project."

India abounds in all the raw minerals. She is the largest producer of manganese and has extensive iron deposits.

Madhattan occupies a central position in Asia, and is conveniently located near the possible borders of Persia, Asia Minor, Egypt and Mohammedan ports on one side and Siam, Malay States, China, Japan and Australia on the other. We will take up this subject again in our future issues.

and that the *Wicks* have observed all the

[illegible]

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT INDIA

Boundaries.—North—the Himalayas, the Hindu-Kush mountains,
East—French Indo-China, Siam and Bay of Bengal,
South—the Indian Ocean,
West—the Arabian Sea, Aden, Zanzibar and Mozambique.

Area in Square Miles — British Territory	1,007,000
Native States (under British Protection)	675,300
	(1,682,300)
Grand Total	1,779,300

Home Missions.—The Haudenosa, the Huron, the Winthrop, the Eastern and Western Cherokees and the Seneca.

Big Rivers.—The Brahmaputra, the Indus (Sindhu), the Ganges, the James, the

Provinces and Their Capitals.—Bogotá, Calcutta, Madras, Mexico, Bombay, New-York, San Francisco, London, the United Provinces, Afghanistan, the Central Kingdom, Yunnan, Siam, China, Japan, Persia.

Principal Native States and Their Capitals.—The States Hyderabad, Mysore, Kishna, Sri Nagar, Baroda, Baroda, Travancore, Travancore.

Other Big Cities: Delhi (Capital of India), Bombay (Hindu religious centre), Sanku,
Tashkent, Baku, Tashkent, Moscow, Baku, Moscow.

Population—British territory	244,367	543
Native Indian	20,164	183
Grand Total	264,531	726

People and Their Religion:—(Figures in millions) Hindus, including Buddhists and Jains, 227; Mohammedans, 66.6; Christians, 24; Parsis, one hundred thousand only. (Index, 30)

Principal Languages.—Two groups. One derived from the Sanderi and the other from the Inderi languages. Those from Sanderi are—(1) Hindi, (2) Bengali, (3) Marathi, (4) Gujarati, (5) Punjabi. Those derived from the Inderi languages are—(1) Tamil, (2) Telugu, (3) Kannada.

Education—Only four Universities, with 194 colleges. Only 18,379 students, including only one enrolled in medicine.

British Territory.—Only 18 out of 100 boys and 4 out of 100 girls get school education. The good literary passages in almost every *Edinburgh* is neither universal nor compulsory, nor free.

Major Crops.—In Florida 100 out of 100 acres and 44 out of 100 acres are cotton crops. In Tennessee 73.3 per cent. boys and 29 per cent. girls, and in Mexico 41 per cent. boys and 4.9 per cent. girls of school-going age attend school. Education is universal compulsion and free in the States of Nevada, Tennessee, Oregon, Arkansas and Missouri.

Manuscript accepted 14 January 2002

Chief Organs.—Brain, spinal cord, testes, ovaries, prostate, vas deferens, penis, urethra, bladder, rectum, sigmoid, stomach, liver, gallbladder, pancreas, lungs, heart, kidneys, bladder, ureters, and uterus.

David Wessels, 7701 10th Ave. N.E., Seattle, WA 98115

Average income of an Indian—About \$7 to \$10 a year, or two cents a day. From

Topic: *Nonlinear* *Systems* *Control* *Design* *Methods* *Comparison* *Analysis* *Results* *Discussion* *Conclusion* *References* *Appendix* *Index* *Table of Contents* *Figure 1* *Figure 2* *Figure 3* *Figure 4* *Figure 5* *Figure 6* *Figure 7* *Figure 8* *Figure 9* *Figure 10* *Figure 11* *Figure 12* *Figure 13* *Figure 14* *Figure 15* *Figure 16* *Figure 17* *Figure 18* *Figure 19* *Figure 20* *Figure 21* *Figure 22* *Figure 23* *Figure 24* *Figure 25* *Figure 26* *Figure 27* *Figure 28* *Figure 29* *Figure 30* *Figure 31* *Figure 32* *Figure 33* *Figure 34* *Figure 35* *Figure 36* *Figure 37* *Figure 38* *Figure 39* *Figure 40* *Figure 41* *Figure 42* *Figure 43* *Figure 44* *Figure 45* *Figure 46* *Figure 47* *Figure 48* *Figure 49* *Figure 50* *Figure 51* *Figure 52* *Figure 53* *Figure 54* *Figure 55* *Figure 56* *Figure 57* *Figure 58* *Figure 59* *Figure 60* *Figure 61* *Figure 62* *Figure 63* *Figure 64* *Figure 65* *Figure 66* *Figure 67* *Figure 68* *Figure 69* *Figure 70* *Figure 71* *Figure 72* *Figure 73* *Figure 74* *Figure 75* *Figure 76* *Figure 77* *Figure 78* *Figure 79* *Figure 80* *Figure 81* *Figure 82* *Figure 83* *Figure 84* *Figure 85* *Figure 86* *Figure 87* *Figure 88* *Figure 89* *Figure 90* *Figure 91* *Figure 92* *Figure 93* *Figure 94* *Figure 95* *Figure 96* *Figure 97* *Figure 98* *Figure 99* *Figure 100* *Figure 101* *Figure 102* *Figure 103* *Figure 104* *Figure 105* *Figure 106* *Figure 107* *Figure 108* *Figure 109* *Figure 110* *Figure 111* *Figure 112* *Figure 113* *Figure 114* *Figure 115* *Figure 116* *Figure 117* *Figure 118* *Figure 119* *Figure 120* *Figure 121* *Figure 122* *Figure 123* *Figure 124* *Figure 125* *Figure 126* *Figure 127* *Figure 128* *Figure 129* *Figure 130* *Figure 131* *Figure 132* *Figure 133* *Figure 134* *Figure 135* *Figure 136* *Figure 137* *Figure 138* *Figure 139* *Figure 140* *Figure 141* *Figure 142* *Figure 143* *Figure 144* *Figure 145* *Figure 146* *Figure 147* *Figure 148* *Figure 149* *Figure 150* *Figure 151* *Figure 152* *Figure 153* *Figure 154* *Figure 155* *Figure 156* *Figure 157* *Figure 158* *Figure 159* *Figure 160* *Figure 161* *Figure 162* *Figure 163* *Figure 164* *Figure 165* *Figure 166* *Figure 167* *Figure 168* *Figure 169* *Figure 170* *Figure 171* *Figure 172* *Figure 173* *Figure 174* *Figure 175* *Figure 176* *Figure 177* *Figure 178* *Figure 179* *Figure 180* *Figure 181* *Figure 182* *Figure 183* *Figure 184* *Figure 185* *Figure 186* *Figure 187* *Figure 188* *Figure 189* *Figure 190* *Figure 191* *Figure 192* *Figure 193* *Figure 194* *Figure 195* *Figure 196* *Figure 197* *Figure 198* *Figure 199* *Figure 200* *Figure 201* *Figure 202* *Figure 203* *Figure 204* *Figure 205* *Figure 206* *Figure 207* *Figure 208* *Figure 209* *Figure 210* *Figure 211* *Figure 212* *Figure 213* *Figure 214* *Figure 215* *Figure 216* *Figure 217* *Figure 218* *Figure 219* *Figure 220* *Figure 221* *Figure 222* *Figure 223* *Figure 224* *Figure 225* *Figure 226* *Figure 227* *Figure 228* *Figure 229* *Figure 230* *Figure 231* *Figure 232* *Figure 233* *Figure 234* *Figure 235* *Figure 236* *Figure 237* *Figure 238* *Figure 239* *Figure 240* *Figure 241* *Figure 242* *Figure 243* *Figure 244* *Figure 245* *Figure 246* *Figure 247* *Figure 248* *Figure 249* *Figure 250* *Figure 251* *Figure 252* *Figure 253* *Figure 254* *Figure 255* *Figure 256* *Figure 257* *Figure 258* *Figure 259* *Figure 260* *Figure 261* *Figure 262* *Figure 263* *Figure 264* *Figure 265* *Figure 266* *Figure 267* *Figure 268* *Figure 269* *Figure 270* *Figure 271* *Figure 272* *Figure 273* *Figure 274* *Figure 275* *Figure 276* *Figure 277* *Figure 278* *Figure 279* *Figure 280* *Figure 281* *Figure 282* *Figure 283* *Figure 284* *Figure 285* *Figure 286* *Figure 287* *Figure 288* *Figure 289* *Figure 290* *Figure 291* *Figure 292* *Figure 293* *Figure 294* *Figure 295* *Figure 296* *Figure 297* *Figure 298* *Figure 299* *Figure 300* *Figure 301* *Figure 302* *Figure 303* *Figure 304* *Figure 305* *Figure 306* *Figure 307* *Figure 308* *Figure 309* *Figure 310* *Figure 311* *Figure 312* *Figure 313* *Figure 314* *Figure 315* *Figure 316* *Figure 317* *Figure 318* *Figure 319* *Figure 320* *Figure 321* *Figure 322* *Figure 323* *Figure 324* *Figure 325* *Figure 326* *Figure 327* *Figure 328* *Figure 329* *Figure 330* *Figure 331* *Figure 332* *Figure 333* *Figure 334* *Figure 335* *Figure 336* *Figure 337* *Figure 338* *Figure 339* *Figure 340* *Figure 341* *Figure 342* *Figure 343* *Figure 344* *Figure 345* *Figure 346* *Figure 347* *Figure 348* *Figure 349* *Figure 350* *Figure 351* *Figure 352* *Figure 353* *Figure 354* *Figure 355* *Figure 356* *Figure 357* *Figure 358* *Figure 359* *Figure 360* *Figure 361* *Figure 362* *Figure 363* *Figure 364* *Figure 365* *Figure 366* *Figure 367* *Figure 368* *Figure 369* *Figure 370* *Figure 371* *Figure 372*

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